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NOTES ON SOME AMERICAN TINGIDAE, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES*

By CARL J. DRAKE

Leptoypha mcateei n. sp.

Form oblong, the elytra distinctly constricted a little beyond the middle. Antennae more slender and a little longer than in *L. binotata* Champion; first segment slightly longer than the second, the latter obconical; third segment a little more than three and a half times the length of the fourth, the fourth slightly longer than the first and second conjoined. Elytra extending a little beyond the tip of the abdomen; costal area extremely narrow, with a single row of tiny areolae; subcostal area with three to four rows of areolae, the areolae very slightly smaller than those of discoidal area; sutural area broad, the areolae becoming larger towards the apex. Median pronotal carina quite distinct, the lateral ones traceable on the posterior extension. Spines on vertex of head short, decumbent, converging at the apex; lateral spines rather long, decumbent, extending a little beyond the posterior margins of the eyes. Pronotum coarsely punctured. Length, 2.89 mm.; width 1.14 mm.

General color light reddish brown, with fuscous markings. A transverse spot on each side behind the collar, one on each side near the lateral carinae, discoidal area and a broad transverse band about the middle of costal area, and part of the veinlets of sutural area dark fuscous. Antennae and legs reddish brown. Bucculae, rostral sulcus and spines on head yellowish brown.

Two specimens, taken on wild olive, *Osmanthus americanus*, August 13, 1916, Gainesville, Fla. Numerous nymphs and adults were observed feeding on the underside of the leaves by Mr.

*Contribution from the Department of Entomology, the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.

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Dozier. I am indebted to Dr. Champion for comparing the *type* of this insect with the *type* of *L. binotata* Champ. in the British Museum. The species is named in honor of Mr. W. L. McAtee, who has taken a very active interest in the genus. *Types* in my collection.

***Corythaica smithi* n. sp.** (Plate I; Figs. *a* and *a'*).

Allied to *C. monancha* Stal., but very distinct and readily separated from it by the rounded lateral margins of the paranota, the more evenly arched median carina, and the more deflected hood in front. Length, 3.1 mm.; width 1.4 mm.

Pronotum coarsely punctate, with distinct cells on the posterior projection. Paranota broad, quite evenly rounded, with mostly three (some places four) rows of areolae. Median carina strongly raised, about equal to crest of hood in height, quite evenly rounded above, with two rows of areolae at middle. Lateral carinae uniseriate, the areolae large, slightly constricted at the middle. Hood a little larger and projecting a little farther in front of the head than in *C. monancha*, quite evenly narrowed in front, the median nervure distinctly raised, four rows of areolae at base (for three cells) and then with two roof-like rows extending anteriorly. Wings a little longer than abdomen. Elytra extending considerably beyond the apex of the abdomen, slightly constricted a little beyond the middle; tumid elevation moderately large and occupying greater part of subcostal and discoidal areas; costal area with two rows of large areolae (three or four additional small cells on each side); subcostal area wide with five rows of areolae, the areolae becoming distinctly smaller towards the costal area. Discoidal area bounded by a strongly raised nervure, four rows of areolae at widest part, the tumid elevation occupying the great part, all save inner row of cells, of this area. Sutural area broad, the areolae becoming larger posteriorly. Areolae translucent. Antennae slender. Rostrum reaching to meso-metathoracic suture.

General color yellowish brown, with fuscous markings. Hood with the nervures above pale brown, the cells whitish and opaque. A spot on median carina and one on each paranota fuscous. Costal area with broad cross band a little in front of the middle, one or two spots between the band and dark apical portion, part of discoidal area, sutural area and most of apical portion of elytra fuscous. Body dark reddish brown beneath. Antennae and legs light brown, the apical segment of the former dusky.

Two specimens, male and female, from Bonda, a village on Manzanares river, seven miles east of Santa Marta, Colombia, S. A., collected by H. H. Smith, after whom the insect is named. *Type* in Carnegie Museum. This species may be separated at once from any of the known species with rounded margins of paranota, by its much wider paranota. The female is a little larger than the male. The male is figured.

***Corythucha mcelfreshi* n. sp.** (Plate I; Figs. *b* and *b'*).

Somewhat allied to *C. unifasciata* Champion, but very distinct

and readily separated from it by its much smaller size, the broader bulbous portion of the hood, the differently formed carinae, and the elytra are without distinct fasciae. Length 3.54 mm.; width, 2.3 mm.

Lateral margins of elytra and paranota with numerous short spines, some places with double rows (extra submarginal row). Nervures with very few erect spines. Tumid elevation of elytra moderately large, costal area tri-serial. Paranota with areolae smaller than those of hood. Hood moderately elevated, broad, abruptly constricted a little in front of the middle; posterior portion large, broad, sub-globose (a little longer than broad and broader than high); median carina slightly arched, shorter and about half as high as crest of hood. Lateral carinae not widely separated from hood, with four moderately large cells, raised anteriorly. Height of hood about three-fifths of its length.

General color yellowish white. A few nervelets on the paranota, a spot on each tumid elevation, and a few cross-nervures (perhaps indicating transverse fasciae on elytra) brown. Areolae hyaline, the areolae of tumid elevation partly embrowned. Body black.

One example from Mexico in the late Frank M. McElfresh collection. The species is so very distinct that I feel safe in describing the insect from a single specimen. *Type* in my collection.

***Corythucha morrilli* Osborn and Drake.**

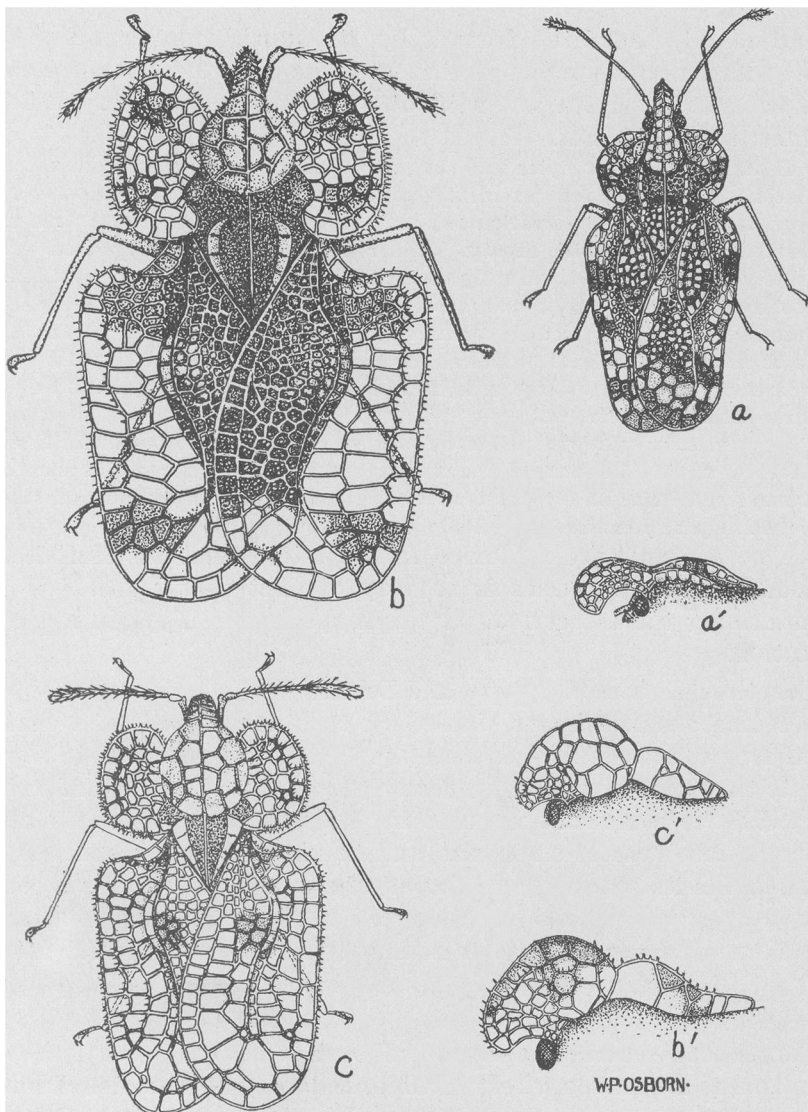
Numerous specimens, including *type*, *paratypes*, and many other specimens fully convince me that it is impossible to separate this insect from *paratypes* of *C. mexicana* Gibson. *Morrilli* O. & D. is somewhat variable in size and color; the hood also shows some variation in size and height. In this respect it is much like its congener, *C. marmorata* Uhler. *Morrilli* is a common species in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, California and Mexico. It feeds and breeds commonly on sunflowers, *Helianthus* spp. Other specimens at hand bear the food plant labels ebony, beans, and desert plant.

***Corythucha contracta* Osborn and Drake.**

This is a common insect in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. I have numerous specimens from Jefferson (collected by Sim), Columbus, Delaware, Malta and Rockbridge, Ohio. It is also found throughout the eastern and northeastern part of the United States. *C. parshleyi* Gibson is identical and a synonym of *contracta* O. & D. It has been found feeding and breeding on basswood, walnut, butternut and pecan.

***Corythucha seguyi* n. sp. (Plate I; Figs. *c* and *c'*).**

Closely allied to *C. unifasciata* Champion, but distinguished from it by its larger size, the elytra broader apically, and the



EXPLANATION OF PLATE

Drawn by MR. W. P. OSBORN.

- PLATE I. Fig. a, *Corythacia smithi* n. sp.
 Fig. a', Side view of hood and carinae of *Corythacia smithi* n. sp.
 Fig. b, *Corythucha seguyi* n. sp.
 Fig. b', Side view of hood and median carina of *C. seguyi* n. sp.
 Fig. c, *Corythucha mcelfreshi* n. sp.
 Fig. c', Side view of hood and median carina of *C. mcelfreshi* n. sp.

distinct cross band near the apex of the elytra. Length, 4.52 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hood moderately large, constricted slightly back of the middle, not so strongly deflected as in *unifasciata* Champ., slightly broader than high, its length about one and a half times its height. Median carina moderately arched, with single row of areolae (two or three extra cells at middle), about one-half as high as hood. Lateral carinae with five or six small cells, rather widely separated from hood. Costal area with three quite regular rows of large areolae. Bulbous elevations of elytra moderately large. Outer margins of elytra and paranota armed with numerous short spines. Nervures of elytra, hood and paranota with few spines.

General color above yellowish brown. Areolae mostly hyaline. Two spots on the paranota, a rather large spot on median carina, part of crest of hood, most of tumid elevation, and more or less of sutural area brown. Elytra with a transverse band near the base and another near the tip brown. Spines with black tips. Body black.

Four specimens, Cochabamba, Bolivia, S. A. Names in honor of Mr. E. Seguy, who kindly sent the material to me for study. *Types* in Paris Museum. *Paratypes* in my collection. The *type* is figured. More specimens may make this species a variety of *C. unifasciata*, but at present it seems best to consider it a distinct species.

***Corythucha salicata* Gibson.**

In a long series of specimens from Oregon, Washington and Manitoba it is impossible to separate *C. drakei* Gib. from *C. salicata* Gib.; the latter name has priority. The insect feeds on willow, poplar, apple and alder.

***Corythucha mollicula* Osborn and Drake.**

Numerous specimens at hand from Wisconsin, Michigan and New York positively connect up *C. salicis* O. & D. with *C. mollicula* O. & D. The species is quite variable in color and size; the hood is also somewhat variable in size and height. *Mollicula* and *salicis* represent the two most extreme forms before me, but as there are so many intermediate forms, it seems best not to consider the latter as a variety. The insects breed on various species of willows and poplars. It has been collected on cultivated currants in Montana by Cooley. There are two generations a year on willow and poplar in the Adirondack Mts., New York. Winter is spent in the mature state among the leaves and rubbish on the ground. The insect is a transcontinental species, extending throughout the northern part of the United States and southern part of Canada and south along the Atlantic states to South Carolina (*fide* Drake) and Florida (*fide* Osborn).

Parshley has made *C. canadensis* Parsh. a synonym of this species.

***Corythucha arcuata* var. *mali* Gibson.**

Paratypes and other specimens in the collection of Mr. H. G. Barber and numerous specimens in my collection indicate *C. mali* Gibson to be a good color variety of typical *C. arcuata* Say. In the typical form as well as the variety, the size of the insect and the height of the hood is somewhat variable. The species breeds on various species of oaks, apple and occasionally on hard and soft maple.

***Corythucha associata* Osborn and Drake.**

Numerous specimens from Ohio, Tennessee, New York, Maryland, New Jersey and Washington, D. C., make *C. spinulosa* Gibson a synonym of this species. The hood is slightly variable in size and color, but there seems to be no forms indicating good varieties. *Associata* O. & D. is slightly larger and has a more elevated hood than *C. aesculi* O. & D. This species and *C. pruni* O. & D. have been confused in literature by Gibson with *C. fuscomaculata* Stal. The latter has not been taken in eastern United States, but specimens are at hand from Arizona, Mexico and Central America. *C. fuscomaculata* is a very variable species in size, but structure and color pattern remain almost constant.

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The subject of a presidential address is one to which your retiring president has given much thought and consideration. Many subjects have presented themselves as being of adequate potential importance but have for one reason or another been discarded. The outcome is a very short paper on a topic which, it seems to me, is very important and of timely interest.

I readily assure you that I appreciate the size of the subject, and have no other idea in mind than that of presenting for your consideration my own views and then only for what they may be worth.

If, in the course of this discussion, any of you should gain the impression that my remarks are tainted with ambiguity or unjust criticism it will be deeply regretted. Ambiguity or unjust criticism is very remote from my thoughts. I may criticise,

*Address of the Retiring President, Geo. B. Merrill.